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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

FOR THE PERIOD

1896-1897.

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REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office,
Honolulu, January 1, 1898.)

Sanford B. Dole, Esq., President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Sir: On behalf of the Commissioners of Public Lands, I submit herewith a statement of the operations of this office for the period 1896-1897.

Early in the period Mr. L. A. Thurston, of the Commission of Public Lands, resigned his office, and under date of March 9, 1896, Mr. F. S. Dodge was appointed in his place.

Since that date the Commissioners have been:

Jas. A. King, Ex-Officio.

F. S. Dodge.

J. F. Brown, Agent Public Lands.

The Commissioners have been represented in the various Land Districts by the following Sub-Agents:

Mr. E. D. Baldwin, First Land District.

Mr. Chas. Williams, Second Land District.

Mr. J. Kaelemakule, Third Land District.

Mr. W. O. Aiken, Fourth Land District.

Mr. C. P. Iaukea, Fifth Land District.

The last named being also Chief Clerk of the General Office.

These gentlemen have shown at all times an earnest desire to assist in the work of this office, in carrying out the purposes of the Land Act, and their services have been most satisfactory to the Commissioners.

An appointment for the Sixth Land District, Kauai, was not made, as no new land work was being carried on in that District, and the appointment seemed unnecessary.

As anticipated at the date of the last report, there has been marked activity in land matters and a steady demand for Government lands, which the Commissioners have earnestly endeavored to meet.

SURVEY WORK.

During the period there have been divided up for the various purposes of the Land Act, in round numbers, 22,870 acres, located almost wholly on Hawaii and Maui, as follows:

Puna District	5,912
Hilo District	4,661
Hamakua District	3,822
Kohala District	870
Kona District	1,156
Maui	6,423
Oahu	26
Total	<hr/> 22,870

In addition to the above, surveys have been made for cane area, cash sales, to determine outside boundaries of tracts, and for general information, of about 5,000 acres more, and numerous surveys for roads, exchanges, etc.

This work has been carried on by the employment of Mr. A. B. Loebenstein as a regular surveyor for the Commission of Public Lands, and by the further temporary employment, on separate tracts, of nearly all the surveyors in the country.

In Honolulu, Mr. O. Sorenson, as an assistant in the survey work, has been employed in the comparing and checking of surveys required for the issuing of Patent Grants, almost all of which pass through this office, and in the preparation of numerous plans needed for sales, leases, sub-agents' offices, etc.

The demand for land has been almost wholly for forest and bush lands, suited to coffee cultivation, and the task of surveying and subdividing such lands is an extremely difficult one, and of necessity expensive.

All surveys of such lands must be laboriously made by cutting through the tangle of vegetation, where none of the ordinary methods of saving in time and labor can be applied. The inequalities of the ground, deep ravines and gulches, add further to the difficulty of the work, and only those who have had personal experience can realize the arduous character of it, or the demands, both physical and mental, made on the surveyor.

Later in this report reference is made to a change of method by having all survey work carried on through the Government Survey Office, but it is not probable that the expense attending the same can be materially lessened, and the existing demand, and such increased demand as may be expected in the next two years, will require liberal appropriations if the same is to be met.

There is not at the present time a sufficient amount of sur-

veyed land to meet the present demand. Although the expense of surveying Government Lands is large, it can be clearly shown that such expense is, in the nature of an investment, yielding large returns.

NOTE.—The Right of Purchase Leases made during the last two years represent an annual rent of \$6,500. As this continues for certainly three years, and possibly for any term up to twenty-one years, it is evident that the appropriation of \$27,500 for survey and field work for the last period shows good returns.

In addition to this, however, is the interest being received on time payment agreements, and increased rentals under general leases, based on definite information by the survey.

LANDS TAKEN UP DURING THE PERIOD.

Of lands surveyed during the period, 20,234 acres have been applied for as in the Table below, excluding lands taken by **Olaa** lessees under special provisions of Part IX of the Land Act.

TABLE
Showing Lands Taken Up Under Various Systems During Period 1896-9 (not including Olaa Holdings Under Part IX.)

	Right of Purchase Leases.			Cash Freeholds.			Special Agreements.			Home-steads.		
	No.	Acres.	Value.	No.	Acres.	Value.	No.	Acres.	Value.	No.	Acres.	Value.
First Land District (Hilo and Puna, Hawaii)	132	6,007	\$44,167	14	564	\$3,493	31	2,255	\$13,143	..	..	..
Second Land District (Hamakua and Kohala)	78	3,018	24,426	4	144	360	19	1,279	10,691	9	47	..
Third Land District (Kona and Kau)	10	429	1,824	1	8	95	4	164	3,820	29	466	..
Fourth Land District (Maui, Molokai, Lanai)	46	3,907	10,504	..	..	..	16	1,525	6,330	19	395	..
Fifth Land District (Oahu)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	26	..
Total	266	13,361	\$80,921	19	716	\$3,948	70	5,223	\$33,984	67	934	..

SUMMARY OF ABOVE.

	No.	Acres.	Value.
Right of Purchase Leases	266	13,361	\$ 80,921
Cash Freeholds	19	716	3,948
Special Agreements	70	5,223	33,984
Homestead Leases	67	934	.....

Total 422 20,234 \$118,853

In addition to the above amount taken up, about 1,700 acres surveyed during the period will be opened shortly with every prospect of being wholly taken up.

TABLE.

Showing Nationality of Applicants and Respective Areas Taken Up.

Nationality.	Holdings.	Acres.
American	79	5,520
Portuguese	106	4,144
Native Hawaiians	129	3,873
Hawaiian Born	50	3,120
British	20	1,256
Russian	9	794
German	13	595
Norwegian	11	586
Japanese	2	137
French	2	189
Italian	1	20
Totals	422	20,234

From the foregoing Table it will be seen that the right of purchase lease system has been the favorite with applicants.

As it requires no auction sale, and permits the holding of land under lease until such time as purchase can be made, it is of special value to such persons as are prepared to carry out the conditions of maintaining a home upon the land. As the establishing of such homes was a prime object of the Land Act, it is gratifying to note a majority of applications under this system.

The "Cash Freeholds" system of the Land Act is at this date not of marked utility, and few or no applications are made under it, as it offers no practical advantage over the right of purchase lease, and the terms of payment are harder. To meet the needs of a considerable class desiring to take up land, and to cultivate and improve the same out of earnings from occupations which forbid their present residence on the land, special agreements, with the approval of the Executive, have been made covering the conditions of the "Cash Freeholds," but in place of the residence condition of that system, substituting condition for additional improvements in the way of building, etc., but waiving the requirement of residence.

Lands are sold under these special conditions at auction, under authority of Section 17 of the Land Act.

Of the Homestead Lease system (999 years lease, inalienable) it may be said that further time is necessary in which to determine its value.

At the present time it is the preference of all classes to take up lands which may be ultimately purchased, and the absence of this purchase feature from the Homestead Lease system makes the same somewhat unpopular, as does also the continuous residence condition.

Sixty-seven lots, aggregating 934 acres, have been taken

up under this system, and it is at the present time too early to state practical results, as the law permits two years to elapse before requiring residence and six years for performance of conditions of cultivation, fencing, etc.

OLAA LOTS UNDER PART IX OF THE LAND ACT.

Part IX of the Land Act made special provision for the purchase of lands held under former Crown Leases, and for the purchase of additional land to an aggregate of 200 acres by such lessees who had under cultivation thirty acres.

This privilege of purchasing has been largely exercised by the Olaa lessees, as shown by the statement below.

The surveys of these Olaa lots were made at the expense of the purchaser, that being the understanding at the time the original leases were made.

For this reason, and inasmuch as these lots have been taken under Special Provision, they are distinguished from those under the General System, given above.

Under Provision of Part IX for Olaa Leases, Patented or Under Agreement of Sale on Time Payment.

No. of Holdings.	Aeres.	Value.
70	10,428.17	\$41,395.06

As showing therefore the general activity in land matters, and including transactions with Olaa lessees, the record stands for the period:

No. of Holdings.	Aeres.	Value.
492	30,660	\$160,248.06

NOTE.—On the above Olaa holdings, fifty Patent Grants, having an area of 4,712.71 acres and a value of \$17,640.02, have been issued.

CASH SALES.

During the period, auction sales for cash have been made as follows:

Location.	Acres.	Purchase Price.
1 Waiahole, Oahu	1.15	\$ 220.00
2 Waiahole, Oahu	6.70	200.00
3. Waiahole, Oahu . . . . .	.32	105.00
4 Waiahole, Oahu	142.00	8,100.00
5 Kalihi, Oahu	4.20	2,000.00
6 Kapahulu, Oahu	3.46	570.00
7 Waianae, Oahu	6.10	610.00
8 Waianae, Oahu . . . . .	.44	100.00
9 Waianae, Oahu	4.00	100.00
10 Waianae, Oahu	3.00	350.00
11 Kaupo, Maui	2.49	26.00
12 Kaupo, Maui	7.10	100.00
13 Keahua, Maui	27.97	335.65
14 Iliililoa, Puna	75.32	301.28
15 Onaloa, Puna	14.78	22.20
16 Kukio, Kona	127.00	381.00
17 Puukapu, Hawaii	8.02	25.00
18 Kehena, Puna	64.30	192.90
19 Kehena, Puna	6.90	20.70
20 Ahualoa, Hawaii	1.00	20.00
21 Makolelau, Molokai	1,568.00	900.00
	2,074.25	\$14,679.73
22 Kaapahu, Hamakua (sale by compromise)	41.60	1,000.00
	2,115.85	\$15,697.73

GENERAL LEASES.

During the period sixteen general leases have expired and new leases and extensions for one year have been made as in the Table below. It has not been the policy of the Commissioners to lease agricultural lands except when the same have been planted in cane and have formed integral parts of the various plantations. For such cane lands, rentals of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre have been required, varying with location and quality, these being practically the same rates as those obtained under private leases.

In case of the leases of tracts other than cane lands, and where some possibility of agricultural development has existed, the reservation has been made that the Government may at any time during the period of the lease enter upon and take possession of any portion of the leased premises which may be required for agricultural purposes under the Land Act, without reduction in rent.

And the necessary conditions for forest protection in connection with such leases have also been made.

NEW LEASES, EXTENSIONS, ETC.—During Period 1896-97.

Land—Location.	Acres.....	Term.....	Annual Rental...	Remarks.
Pouhala, Ewa, Oahu	22	15	160.00	Fish Pond.
Kaihikapu and Lelepaua, Ewa, Oahu.....	742	15	801.00	Fish Pond.
Pouhala, Ewa, Oahu		15	85.00	Small house lot.
Ualapue, Molokai	23	15	55.00	Fish Pond.
**Hana Forest, Hana, Maui	7,500	21	300.00	High forest tract.
Kawaipapa, Hana, Maui		15	90.00	Small water holes.
Kapoino, Waiehu, Maui	15	21	75.00	Cane land.
Waialeale, Puna, Hawaii	18	15	40.00	Fish pond and Kula.
Kamaee, Hilo, Hawaii	435	21	1,000.00	Cane and grazing.
Kaunamano, Hamakua, Hawaii	35	21	75.00	Cane and grazing.
Kemau, Hamakua, Hawaii	10	21	25,000	Cane and grazing.
Honokaia, Hamakua, Hawaii	740	21	2,776.00	Cane land.
Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii	95	15	300.00	Principally cane land. Lessees surrendered Wai-akea, Hilo, wharf site as part consideration.
Kealakaha, etc., Hamakua, Hawaii	390	10	500.00	
Kahei, Kohala	455	5	925.00	Cane and grazing.
Kahei, Kohala	86	5	100.00	Cane and grazing.

NEW LEASES, EXTENSIONS, ETC.—During Period 1896-97.—Continued.

Land—Location.	Acres.....	Term.....	Annual Rental...	Remarks.
Opihihali, Kona, Hawaii	145	10	100.00	Inferior agricultural land.
**Kaulanamauna, Kona, Hawaii	3,400	21	55 00	Grazing land.
Kamalomaloo, Kauai	2,405	1	1,000.00	Cane and grazing (ex.).
Kaauhuhu, Kohala	1,737	1	1,200.00	Cane and grazing (ex.).
Wailua, Koolau, Maui	37	1	370.00	Rice land (ex.).
Kahua, etc., Lahaina	37	1	250.00	Cane and Kula (ex.).
*Honolulu, Hilo, Hawaii	800	..	1,500.00	Modification of lease.
			19,127 ..	11,782.00

*Original lease for 3,000 acres at \$600 rental with condition for coffee planting by lessee. The coffee planting clause was waived upon surrender of about 2,200 acres of forest land, and new rental of \$1,500 for the remainder.

**Lease contains reservation that the Government may take up any portions which may be suited to agriculture without reduction in rent.

NOTE.—The increase represented by new leases is \$7,068 yearly rental, which, although not in force at this date, will come into force during new period.

The total yearly rents as by existing rent roll, including the leases made to take effect at early date, is \$95,228, which amount should be materially increased during coming period.

RECEIPTS.

Commission of Public Lands for Two Years Ending December
31, 1897.

LAND SALES.

31 Homesteads	\$12,596.25	
41 Special Agreements and Time Pay- ments	11,597.39	
43 Freehold Agreements	2,362.84	
47 Olaa Lots	24,175.83	
74 Sale Puukapu Lots	218.72	
45 Cash Sales	15,879.73	\$66,830.76

LAND REVENUE.

82 Rents General Leases	\$178,190.29	
100 Rents Olaa Leases	5,698.62	
120 Rents Puukapu Leases	184.30	
110 Rents R. of P. Leases	4,593.31	
130 Miscellaneous	645.50	
Interest	4,718.51	
Office Fees	257.65	194,288.18
Total		\$261,118.94

NOTE.—The above total receipts show an excess of \$21,118 over the estimate for the period made in last report, which was considered a liberal one.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1897.

	Salaries.	Appro.	Expended.	Balance.
Land Agent	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	.....
Secretary and Sub-Agent, Fifth				
Land District	4,300.00	4,300.00	.....
Clerk	2,400.00	2,115.00	\$ 285.00	
Pay of Sub-Agents	4,420.00	3,503.89	916.11	
Pay of Rangers	4,320.00	1,690.00	2,630.00	
Incidentals	5,000.00	.....	.....
Printing .....	.....	321.80	.....
Advertising .....	.....	2,261.76	.....
General and Office Expenses..	.....	2,013.34	.....
Traveling Expenses .....	.....	403.10	.....
Survey and Field Work	27,600.00	.....	.....
Pay of Surveyors .....	.....	14,455.67	.....
Labor and Field Work .....	.....	11,219.33	.....
Surveyor and Draughtsman..	.....	1,925.00	.....
Preliminary Roads and Trails.	5,000.00	4,981.04	18.96	
<hr/>				
	\$59,040.00	\$55,189.93	\$3,850.07	

ADDITIONAL EXPENSES INCURRED.

Owing to the pressing demands for the opening of lands and for roads and trails in connection with the same, unusually heavy drafts were made on the appropriations for such work. Directions for curtailing and for wholly suspending work in some cases, were given, while appropriation balances seemed sufficient for settlement of outstanding accounts. Owing however to the difficulty of estimating cost of survey work in progress, and to

delays of various kinds in presenting accounts for settlement, a larger amount of such work has been performed than provided for in the appropriation; the amount so included being shown below.

All such work has been imperatively needed, the amount under "Survey Work" representing the completion of surveys which could only be suspended at the risk of greater expense in the future, on account of the obliteration of survey lines and marks by the rapid growth of vegetation.

It may be further noted that this office was under the serious disadvantage of the absence of its chief clerk for a considerable period, and during a specially busy season.

UNPAID BILLS 1896-97.

On Account Survey and Field Work	\$1,575.50
On Account Preliminary Roads and Trails..	1,026.00
On Account Incidentals	901.48
Total	\$3,502.98

LAND AVAILABLE

For Purpose of Land Act During Period 1898-1899.

An estimate of the amount and nature of land available for general purposes of the Land Act presents many difficulties, but a review of the unleased lands and of those under leases to expire during the coming period, gives the following results.

	Acres.
In the Coffee Belt	35,000 to 40,000
Second Class Agricultural Land	20,000
Pastoral Lands of Different Grades	100,000
High Forest Lands (Roughly)	150,000

The classification of the Government land is exceedingly difficult. A considerable portion of that classed as pastoral might also be considered agricultural with reference to any products suited to rocky or somewhat dry land. The "High Forest" lands constitute also what might be called a temperate belt, above the coffee belt and practically undeveloped, but would be undoubtedly fertile for many products suited to the elevation.

The demand for lands, however, during the period elapsed has been almost wholly for the lands classed as coffee lands, and it is fair to presume that such will continue to be the case until the supply of such lands is exhausted.

The Government lands suited to coffee cultivation are under the disadvantage of being far removed from existing main roads, and are frequently in small tracts to which no main road can be expected to reach.

The special exception to this rule is the case of the large tract in one block which lies back of the present occupied Olaa tract. The area is estimated at not less than 12,000 acres, and its quality, from all reports, to be as good as that of Olaa lands already successfully developed.

For the development of the new tract, however, roads are imperatively needed, and given such roads, there is little doubt that the same good results would ensue as are presented today in the Olaa settlement, and this office would strongly advocate any steps toward this end. The need of roads to develop not only this, but other Government tracts, is pressing, more particularly as the lands taken up during the period have been those most accessible, the remaining land being still further removed from the lines of travel.

Much good Government land is shut off from the use of the Commissioners of Public Lands, by the existence of old

leases upon which unexpired terms of considerable length still remain.

Section 24 of the Land Act, providing for the purchase by lessee of 100 acres of leasehold land and surrender of the remainder, was taken advantage of in one case only, and the six months limit of time during which application to that end could be made has expired. It would seem desirable that Section 24, or some modification thereof, be re-enacted in, order that some inducement may be given to lessees to surrender lands of which they make no special use, but which would be of great value to the Government.

It should be noted here that the lands suited to coffee cultivation, and much land that might be suited to other agricultural products, lies wholly within the forest belt of these Islands.

The question of forest reservation, which has been actively discussed of late, bears directly, therefore, on the matter of opening such lands for settlement, and the operations of this office must be largely affected by any enactment or decision on this point.

The importance of this question is so great, and so great a diversity of opinion exists regarding it, that it is hoped that some Legislative action may be taken which will define the policy of the Government and indicate the limits which the Land Commissioner should observe.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

No question presented to this office is so difficult of solution as the one of access to Government lots laid out for settlement. It is a criticism sometimes made on the work of this office that lands have been laid out in advance of the construction of roads, whereby a smaller value was attached to the land itself, and the

settler was hampered in his operations for lack of suitable roads, both of which statements are undeniably correct.

On the other hand, it is true that had the lands opened during the period been held back until good roads to the same were completed, such opening of lands might have been indefinitely postponed, the petitions and applications of scores of people would have been disregarded, and such good results as have been achieved would not now be in evidence.

The question that has been asked this office for the last two years by residents in the country and by new-comers, has been: "Where can we get land? Not in the future—now?" Coupled with the not infrequent statement that if the land were obtained, the applicant would trust the future for the building of roads.

The Land Act of 1895, instructing the Commissioners of Public Lands to survey and set apart Public Lands for settlement, did not apparently intend such action to be delayed, and the Commissioners have, therefore, met the complicated conditions to the best of their judgment, as far as the resources of this office would allow. The Land Act further provides that "Convenient roads as to grade and direction shall be surveyed, connecting such lots with a Government road."

But too frequently Government tracts, otherwise suitable for settlement, are so situated that in the very nature of the case they are off the line of any existing or probable line of main road, and the construction of a special grade road involves the securing of rights of way and the cutting up of private lands at an expense not justified by the amount of Government land to be developed.

Even in the case of tracts of considerable area, through which a main road might be expected to be built, the Commissioners have been presented with the dilemma, whether such

road line should be surveyed over a route theoretically desirable but expensive to construct (and unless constructed of no value), or whether, by adopting a less desirable route, to furnish an immediate and much needed access to the lands in question.

The construction of roads rests with the Interior Department, and this office has no authority or power in the matter. Roads considered desirable in this office for the opening of Government lands, may not be favorably viewed by the Interior Department having charge of the appropriations, yet the laying out of such roads by this office and the opening of land, is to a certain extent a pledge that the roads will be built.

Much important road work has been done on the Island of Hawaii during the last period, yet the record of such new roads is not in this office, nor is it to be had in the Government Survey office.

Attention is called to these points as indicating a lack of unity in the matter of road work which is a great disadvantage of the present system.

The following main roads seem to this office to be especially desirable for the development of lands already taken up, and for the opening of new tracts of Public Lands.

In Olaa section, a cross road from the Volcano road, say in the vicinity of the Fifteenth Mile, to the unsurveyed tract lying back of present occupied tract, and connecting with such cross roads a line of road practically parallel with the Volcano road for nine or ten miles through agricultural land, to be ultimately extended to Hilo and to the Volcano.

An upper road, say at an elevation of 1,800 feet through the Hamakua District to connect with Waimea and Paauilo would pass through the center of the Hamakua coffee belt, and be of great service to the lands already taken up, and also be the means of access to new tracts of Government land not yet opened.

The continuation of such upper road through the Hilo District would further develop large areas of Government and private lands. Connection with such road would be required from the principal landings below.

On the Island of Maui, a road is much needed through the Nahiku lots, connecting with the existing road to Hana.

Such road has been already surveyed and a further exploration for the continuation of this line through the Koolau District, to connect with Hamakualoa roads, is now being made. A road over the line indicated would give a more direct route from Makawao to Hana, and pass almost wholly through Government lands, which without such road are practically inaccessible.

The foregoing references have been made to what may be called main roads, but in the sub-division of Government tracts into small lots, it is inevitable that a large number of the latter must lie away from such main roads, and be reached by branch roads and trails as circumstances will allow.

The appropriation of \$5,000 made by the last Legislature for preliminary roads and trails was of such utility in meeting pressing requirements for some means of access to lands opened, that a further appropriation under this head is recommended.

FUTURE SURVEY WORK.

Reference has been made earlier in this report, to a change of method in the matter of survey work, by which all such work shall be performed through the Government Survey Office.

The experience of the last period has shown that it is hardly possible for the Agent of Public Lands to personally superintend such survey work, and at the same time do full justice to the other requirements of the office, an important one of which is that the Agent should by frequent visits to other Islands be personally

and fully informed of all existing conditions in regard to Public Lands.

It may be stated in this connection, that during the period 290 Patent Grants in round numbers have been issued, the surveys for which, with the exception of about half a dozen, have passed through this office, and have required inspection and supervision of the Agent of Public Lands.

The furnishing of data and instruction for new surveys, lengthy correspondence with surveyors, the study of maps, and not infrequently the personal preparation of new ones, has necessitated in many cases delays in other directions, which the Agent would gladly have avoided.

As showing the amount of correspondence which required the attention of this office, it may be stated that the office has received in round numbers, one thousand communications covering general applications for land, miscellaneous land matters, sub-agents' and surveyors' letters, etc.

The majority of these have required answers at length, and in most cases by the Agent of Public Lands.

In the absence of a stenographer or typewriter, the demand on the time of the Agent has not been a light one.

Expert assistance in this office in the matter of survey work, would relieve much of the pressure, but it seems most expedient and logical to transfer such survey work directly to the existing Bureau of Survey, thereby relieving this office and consolidating the work and the records, in the office that has heretofore had charge of all Government surveying. Having also more commodious quarters, that office is in the best position to take charge of the maps, books and records, which steadily increase in number, and has the further advantage of having already in its service employes thoroughly competent for this important work.

It is therefore recommended that the amount estimated in

this report for survey and field work on Public Lands, be placed at the disposal of the Surveyor General, through whose office all surveys for the Public Lands Commission shall be made.

RECORDS OF THIS OFFICE.

At the present time a single safe of ordinary size furnishes the only means of safe keeping the books and records of this office, being wholly insufficient for that purpose. The Superintendent of Public Works has been asked to consider the feasibility of a small vault or apartment adjoining this office as a means of safe keeping the numerous leases, agreements of sale, books of accounts, etc., representing a large amount.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

From Public Lands for the Period 1898-1899.

LAND REVENUE.

General Leases	\$190,000.00	
Olaa Leases	3,000.00	
Right of Purchase Leases ..	20,000.00	
Interest	7,000.00	
Miscellaneous	600.00	
Fees	200.00	\$220,800.00

LAND SALES.

On Time Payments	\$ 18,000.00	
Homestead Account (Old) ..	10,000.00	
Purchase Olaa Lots	25,000.00	
Cash Sales	10,000.00	63,000.00
		<hr/>
Total Receipts (Two Years)	\$283,800.00	

ESTIMATE OF SALARIES.

Public Lands Office for Period 1898-1899.

Agents of Public Lands	\$ 6,000.00
Secretary and Chief Clerk Acting as Sub-	
Agent	4,200.00
Fifth Land District—	
Clerk	2,400.00
Assistant Clerk, Copyist and Typewriter....	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,800.00

SUB-AGENTS.

First Land District (Hilo, Puna)	\$ 3,000.00
Clerk First District	1,200.00
Second Land District	1,200.00
Third Land District	960.00
Fourth Land District	1,200.00
Fifth Land District	
Sixth Land District	720.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,280.00

RANGERS.

First Land District	\$ 1,200.00
Second Land District	720.00
Third Land District	720.00
Fourth Land District	720.00
Fifth Land District	720.00
Sixth Land District	720.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,800.00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

Commission of Public Lands 1898-1899.

(Other than Salaries.)

Preliminary Roads and Trails	\$ 7,000.00
Incidentals, Covering Advertising, Printing, all Office Expenses, in the Land Dis- trict, Traveling Expenses, Fees of Ap- praisers, etc.	7,000.00
Survey and Field Work	35,000.00

The last named item is the estimate based on the experience of the last two years and the probability of increased demand for land in the ensuing period.

It is recommended that all survey work for the Commission of Public Lands be done through the Government Survey Office, and that above appropriation for survey and field work be made for use of that office.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. F. BROWN,

Commissioner and Agent of Public Lands.

Approved:

J. A. KING,

FRANK S. DODGE,

Commissioners of Public Lands.



